The Mjǫðrunosagaévintýr

of

Vǫlva Spámaðrottning Wyrðrinn

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There are at least two currently known interpretations of soul from accounts of ancient Norse belief. The last breath a person took was understood to be an evaporation of the life principle into a source of life that was primeval and common, and which was in the world of the gods, nature and the universe.

There was also a "free soul" or "dream soul" that could only leave the body during moments of unconsciousness, ecstasy, trance and sleep.

The conscious soul which comprised emotions and will was located in the body and it could only be released when the body was destroyed through decay or immolation. When the body had been broken down, the conscious soul could start its journey to the realm of the dead, possibly by using the free soul as an intermediary

The Vikings used to eat psychedelic fly agaric mushrooms aka berserka mushrooms by the bucket load.

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1. Concerning the Meter and Rhyme Scheme

I have attempted to write this epic in the "noble warrior's" meter of **Dróttkætt** using a three stress-line, normally of six syllables, always ending in an long stressed syllable followed by an unstressed one.

ˈ ˇ ˈ ˇ ˈ ˇ

The lines are linked in pairs by alliteration - words which begin with the same sound - rather than an end-rhyme.

– ˇ ˈ ˇ ˈ ˇ

– ˇ ˈ ˇ ˈ ˇ

Each stanza contains an eight line verse, and there is usually a marked distinction at the end of lines four and eight to make the whole in two balanced halves.

– ˇ ˈ ˇ ˈ ˇ

– ˇ ˈ ˇ ˈ ˇ

~ ˇ ˈ ˇ ˈ ˇ

~ ˇ ˈ ˇ ˈ ˇ ˈ ∘

– ˇ ˈ ˇ ˈ ˇ

– ˇ ˈ ˇ ˈ ˇ

≈ ˇ ˈ ˇ ˈ ˇ

≈ ˇ ˈ ˇ ˈ ˇ ˈ ∘

Note: The fourth and eighth lines in each stanza are composed in the "flowing meter" of **Hrynhendr háttr**, extending the basic unit from a three-stress, six syllable line to a four-stress, eight syllable line.

A system of **internal rhymes** has also been intended, as well as the use of **heiti**, or simple synonyms (as "steed" for "horse"), and **kennings**, or riddling references - figurative compounds which are usually hyphenated - which elliptically suggest concepts without naming them directly (as "wound-hoe" for "sword").

Each stanza is followed by a chorus of two lines - a reiteration of the ideas expressed in lines four and eight of the previous verse more-so than a mere repetition of the lines themselves.

verse

– ˘ ˈ ˘ ˈ ˘

– ˘ ˈ ˘ ˈ ˘

~ ˘ ˈ ˘ ˈ ˘

~ ˘ ˈ ˘ ˈ ˘ ˈ °

– ˘ ˈ ˘ ˈ ˘

– ˘ ˈ ˘ ˈ ˘

≈ ˘ ˈ ˘ ˈ ˘

≈ ˘ ˈ ˘ ˈ ˘ ˈ °

chorus

~ ˘ ˈ ˘ ˈ ˘ ˈ °

≈ ˘ ˈ ˘ ˈ ˘ ˈ °

2. Concerning the Non-Biblical Origins of the Hyperboreans

Celts-Norse-Teutons-Gaels-Picts-Goths-Germans

3. Concerning Bronze Age Exploration and Trade in Northern Europe

Albalongainians-Thracians-Kurgans-Scythians-Amazons-Egyptians

4. The Origins of the Vanir and the Sacred Secret of Steel

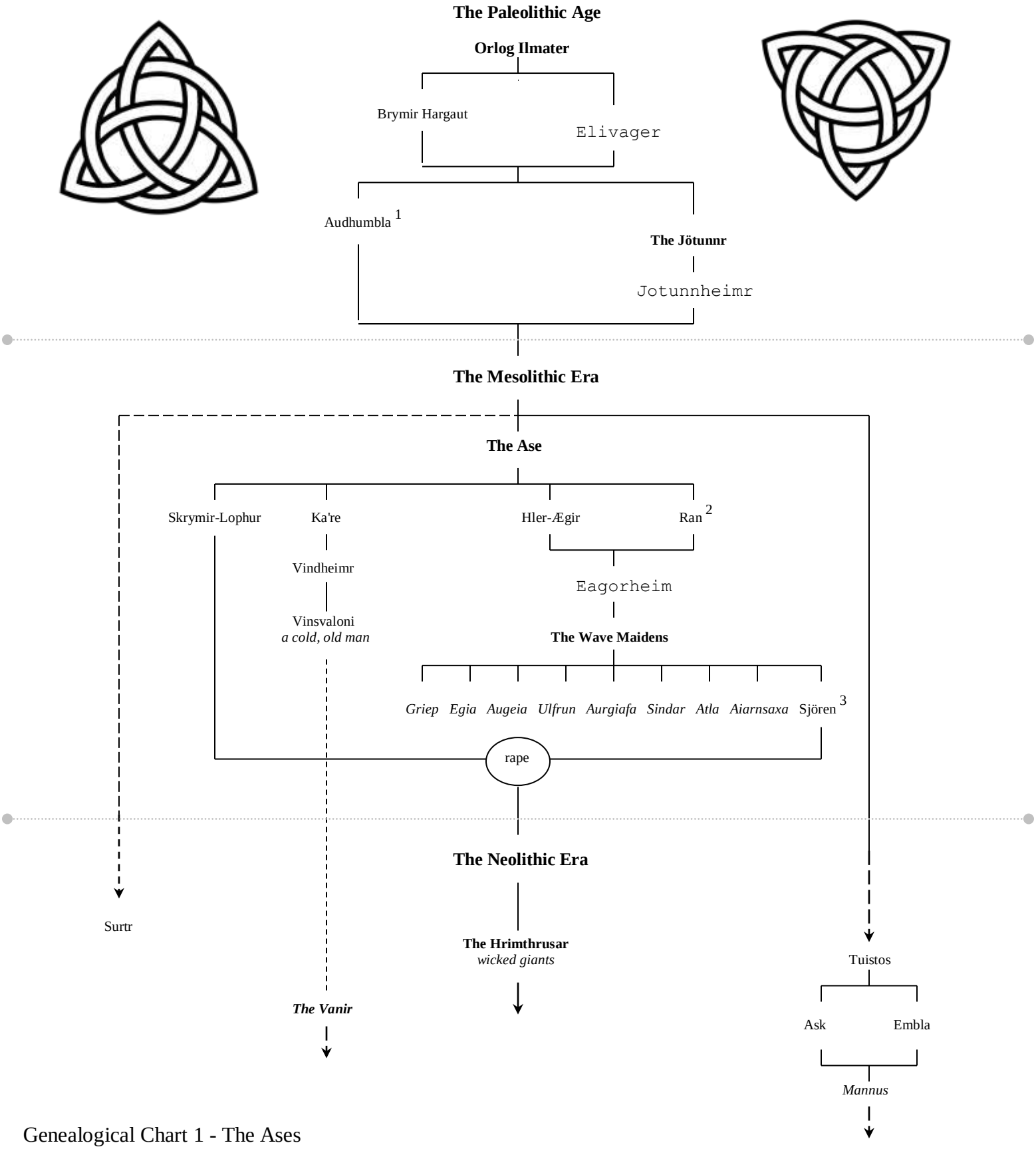
5. The Åsgarðreans and the Emergence of History

Genealogical Charts

The Mjǫðrunosagǽvintýr of Vǫlva Spámaðrottning Wyrðrinn

Genealogical Chart 1 - The Ases
Genealogical Chart 2 - The Hrimthrusar & the Frost Giants
Genealogical Chart 3 - The Frost Giants & the Vanir
Genealogical Chart 4 - The Åsgarðreans & the Niflungarinn

The Mjǫðrunosagǽvintýr of Vǫlva Spámaðrottning Wyrðrinn



Genealogical Chart 1 - The Ases

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The Mjǫðrunosagǽvintýr of Vǫlva Spámaðrottning Wyrðrinn

Skrymir-Lophur Magus

Sjören [3]

rape

The Hrimthrusar
wicked giants

Bergelmir Magus

Johul *Frosti* *Snoer* *Orifta*

Aiarnsaxa the Giantess [4]

a secret citadel
Utgårðr

Angr-botha the Ugly

rape

Fárbuti
castrated by Skrymir-Lophur Magus

Nálaufrey [6]

Bol-Turin [5]

King Utgårðrloki

El'li

Hugi

Surtr

Tuistos

Deluge

Buri

Býleiptr the Bee [7]

Helblindi

Loptr Hveðrunger
(Loki)
shape-shifter

Ask

Embla

Chalcolithic Age

Bor

Mannus

Bronze Age

Blain Jafnhargaut the Great

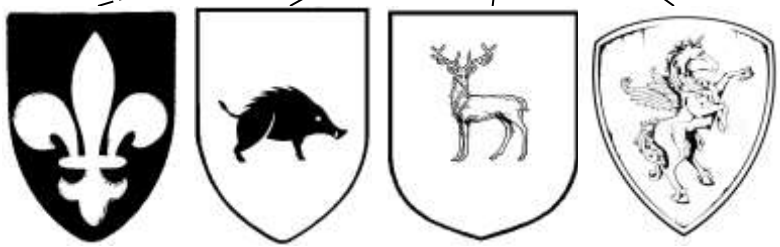
The Frost Giants

Bela & Fimmilina
Alaisiages
A two-headed giantess taken to the Imperial City
by
Augustus Twenthe the Albalongainian

Tz'yrdvang
Mars Þincos

Queen Bistla-Skrynir
of
The Cult of the Nine Virgins

Hiemdallr the Guardian



Celts & Galli
Iberian Franks

The Germanies
Teutonic Goths

Rus-Slavs
(*Riders of Reindeer*)

Scythiac
Cimmerians

Genealogical Chart 2 - The Hrimthrusar & the Frost Giants

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The Mjǫðrunosagǽvintýr of Vǫlva Spámaðrottning Wyrðrinn

The Frost Giants

Bela & Fimmilina
Alaisiages
a two-headed giantess taken to the Imperial City
by
Augustus Twenthe the Albalongainian

Tz'yrdvang
Mars Þincos

He was called Tz'yrdeus by Augustus Twenthe, but after the Albalongainian left, he reclaimed his heritage and titles and returned to power.

Queen Bistla-Skrynir
of
The Cult of the Nine Virgins

Þjazi Ölvalisson the Hyperborean
The Howling of the Wolves

Hiemdallr the Guardian

Fjörðgynm

Bronze Age

Pre-Roman Iron Age

Nerþuz [1]
The Swan of the Song

The Vanir

Njöðrum the Scythian
Steward of the Secret of Sacred Steel

Sorceress
Fordǽðálfr
Van Golliwæg the Golden [4]
Frigga's slave

Óðonar Wöthain Øghaeinn
Allt-Faðir
an impotent wanderer

The Æsir

Lady Frigga Fjörðgyn [3]

Geats or Goths

Öndurdikaði the Giantess [2]

Gymir Gautarinn
of
Götaland

Gerðr the Giantess

Luguir Lygarinn
of
The Two Mothers

Frawjaz Yngvi-Freyr
of
No-At'on by the Sea

Vili

Vé

Kvám Freyja of Sessrúmir

Kvasir Skáldinn
Góðrvīsstjarna

Pre-Roman Iron Age

Roman Iron Age

The Ynglings

The Skylfings

Inanna Nepsdóttir the Cow

Iðunna of the Golden Apples

The Ȧsgarðreans

Genealogical Chart 3 - The Frost Giants & the Vanir

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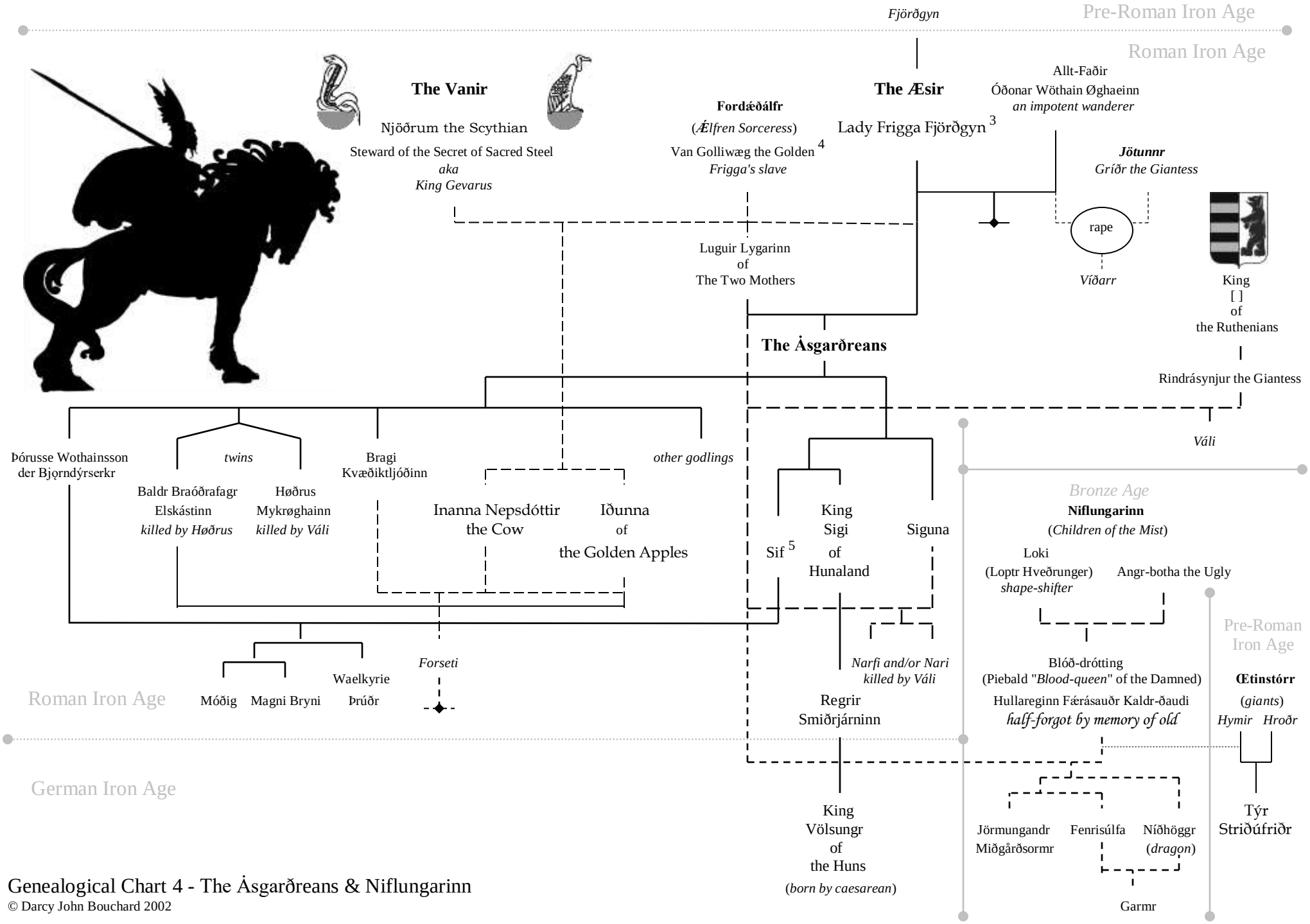
The Mjǫðrunosagǽvintýr of Vǫlva Spámaðrottning Wyrðrinn



Genealogical Chart 4 - The Åsgarðreans & Niflungarinn

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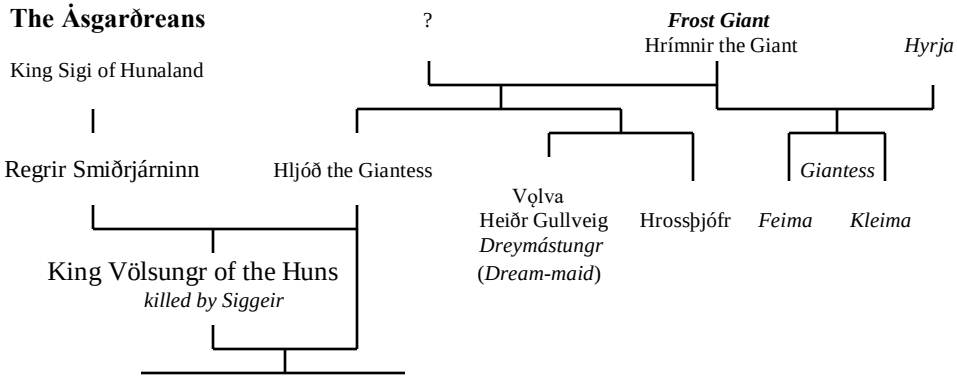

Unfinished

Genealogical Chart 5 - The German Heroes

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Goðsagnir af Mytiske norske Sjøkonger

A list of mythical and prehistoric Norwegian little Kings

In the 9th century, the later Norwegian national area consisted of approx. 30 small Kingdoms.
Information about this time is sporadic and unreliable most people in this list must definitely be considered mythical.

Tidlige konger (Early Kongs)

According to the Orkney people's saga, **Kong Nor** was King over all of Norway before 500.

Kong Gor ***brother of Nor*** was King over all Norwegian islands. He had sons ***Heite Gorsson*** and ***Beite Gorsson***.

Both **Nor** and **Gor** are names that are obviously mythological.

Sveide Heitesson was a great Sea-King.
Kong Agde gave his name to the **Kingdom of Agder**.
Kong Rakne erected a mound in **Raknehaugen on Hovin** in **Ullensaker**.
Kong Rodulv ruled over a Kingdom from ***Grenland*** to ***Romsdalen***
Kong Skjold was King at **Varna** in **Rygge**
Dag fra Vestmar was King over **Vestmar** which is *probably* the coastal country around **Langesundsfjorden** in **Telemark**.
Kong Gryting was King over **Orkdal** in **Trøndelag**

Alvheim (Ranrike)

Alvgeir "den gamle" ("the Old") (late-700s)
Gandalv "den eldre" ("the Elder") **Alvgeirsson** (ca. 800)
Alv Gandalvsson together with **Alvarin Gandalvsson** (early-800s)
Alvgeir Alvsson (mid-9th century)
Gandalv "den yngre" ("the Younger ") **Alvgeirsson** (ca. 860): Conquered by **Erik Anundsson**.

Hedemarken (Heinafylke)

Rolf in **Berg** (600s)
Trond (late 600s)
Øystein Hardråde (late-700s)
Sigtrygg Øysteinsson (died ca. 830)
Øystein Øysteinsson (mid-9th century)
Hogne Øysteinsson with **Frode Øysteinsson**

Øystein's sons lost **Hedemarken** to **Kong Halvdan Svarte**

Harald Hårfagre later gave **Hedemarken** to his son, ***Dag***.
Dag Haraldsson (ca. 870s)
Ragnar Rykkel
Gudrød Ljome (ca. 895)
Ragnvald Retilbeine (ca. 865)
Ring Haraldsson
Dag Ringsson
Ring Dagsson with **Rørek Dagsson** (998-1021)
1021: **Kong Olav** conquered **"hellige Hedemarken"** ("*the holy heathland*").

Hålogaland

Mythical Kongs

After **Øyvind Skaldespillers Håleygjatal**:

Sæming Odinsson (mid-200s)
Godhjalt Sæmingsson (late 200s)
Sverdhjalt ("***hilt of the sword***") **Godhjaltsson** (early 4th-century)
Hoddbrodd Sverdhjaltsson (mid-300s)
Himileig Hoddbroddsson (late 300s)
Vedurhals Himileigsson (late 300s)
Håvard Handramme Vedurhalsson (early 400s)
Godgjest ("***good guest***") **Håvardsson** (early 400s)

(Snorre places Godgjest in the 500s)

Hemgest Godgestsson (mid-400s)
Gudlaug Hemgestsson (late-400s)
Gylaug Godlaugsson (early-500s)
Mundil den Gamle Gylaugsson (ca. 500s)
Herse Mundilsson (mid-500s)
Brand Hersesson (late-500s)
Brynjolf Brandsson (early-600s)
Bård Brynjolfsson (early-600s)
Hergils Bårdsson (mid-600s)
Håvard Hergilsson (late-600s)
Harald Trygil Håvardsson (early-700s)
Trond Haraldsson (early-700s)

Semi-historical Jarls

From Harald onwards, Namdalen became subject to the Kingdom.

Harald Trondsson Naumdølajarl (mid-700s)

Mogens Bugge places **Harald** around the year 800, as the father of **Herlaug Hladirjarl**.

Herlaug Haraldsson Naumdølajarl (late-700s)
Grjotgard Herlaugsson Naumdølajarl (early-800s)

In the ninth century, the entire coastal strip from Lofoten to Trondheimsfjorden was subject to the Kingdom.

Herlaug Grjotgardsson Hladirjarl (mid-9th century)
Grjotgard Herlaugsson Ladejarl (mid-9th century)

Historical Jarls

After 875, **Trøndelag** became subject to the Kingdom.

Håkon Grjotgardsson Ladejarl (before 917)
Sigurd Håkonsson Ladejarl (917-962)

Trøndelag was rebuilt by Harald Hårfagre for his son Halvdan. The Kingdom lasted only a couple of years, before it was again subject to the charging earls.

Kongs of Trøndelag

Halvdan Svarte Haraldsson (ca. 933)
Sigrød Haraldsson (ca. 935)
Håkon Sigurdsson Ladejarl (962-995)
Eirik Håkonsson Ladejarl (995-1012)
Håkon Eiriksson Ladejarl (1012-1030)

Oppland

Geirthjóf
Neri Vikarson
Halvdan den gamle Sveidason (ca. 750)
Ivar Halvdansson (ca. 770)
Øystein Glumra (ca. 780)

Rogaland

Gardur Norrsson (mid-400s)
Ragnvald Gardsson (late-400s)
Ragnvald Ragnvaldsson (early-500s)
Agvald Ragnvaldsson (late-500s) also King of **Hordaland**
Ingjald Agvaldsson (early-600s)
Jossur Ingjaldsson (mid-600s)
Hjor Jossurason (700s)
Hjorleif Hjorsson (late-700s)
Half Hjorleifsson
Hjor Halfsson with **Sulke** (ca. 872)
Harald
Vikar Haraldsson
Vatnar Vikarsson
Snjal Vatnarsson with **Hjald Vatnarsson**
Einar Snjalsson
Ølve Barnakarl Einarsson (ca. 800)
Einar Ølvesson
Olav Breide Einarsson
Tormod Skafte Olavsson (before 872)

According to ***Landnåmabok***, ***Halvssaga***, ***Flatøyarbok***, ***Hrokskveda***, ***Hyndlaljod***, ***Ynglingatal*** and the ancient ***Gudrunkvedar***:

Fornjot (330-380)
Kåre-Loge (360-410)
Frost (390-450)
Snø den gamle (“***Snow the old***”) (420-470)
Thorre (450-500)
Nor-Goe (480-530)
Gard Agde (510-560)
Rugalf (540-590)
Rognvald (570-620)
Augvald (600-650)
Jøsur (630-680)
Hear (660-710)
Hjørleiv (690-740)
Halv (720-770)
Hjør (750-800)
Flein (780-830)
Hear Fleinson (810-860)
Geirmund (and **Håmund**) (850-870)
Heljarskinn (840-890)

Vestfold

(Sigtrygg av Vetteland)

Eirik Sigtryggsson
Agnar Eiriksson
Eirik Agnarsson
Halvdan Kvitbein
Øystein Halvdansson (early-700s)
Halvdan Øysteinsson den gavmilde (“***the generous***”) (ca. 780-ca. 800)
Gudrød Halvdansson Veidekonge (ca. 800- ca. 821)
Olav Geirstadalv Gudrødsson (c. 821- ca. 840)
Halvdan Svarte (ca. 830- ca. 860)
Ragnvald Heidumhære (ca. 840)
Harald Hårfagre (ca. 860-872)

Harald became Kong Harald I of Norway.
Harald I later gave Vestfold to his son Bjørn.

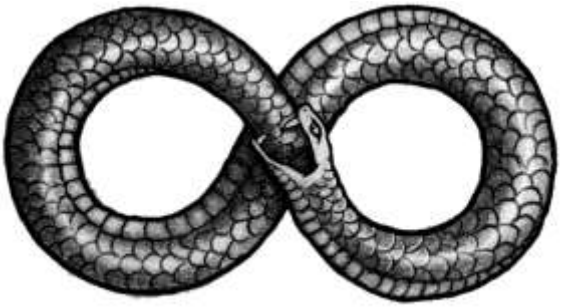
Bjørn Farmann (before 927)
Gudrød Bjørnsson (927-963)

Harald Grenske (963-995)

Viken

The Kingdom of Viken (“*the bay*”) was given by **Harald Hårfagre** to his son ***Guttorm***.

Guttorm Haraldsson (before 933)
Olav Haraldsson Geirstadalf (933-935)
Tryggve Olavsson (960-963)

Harald Grenske (963-995)

List To Be Revised